

The Mirror

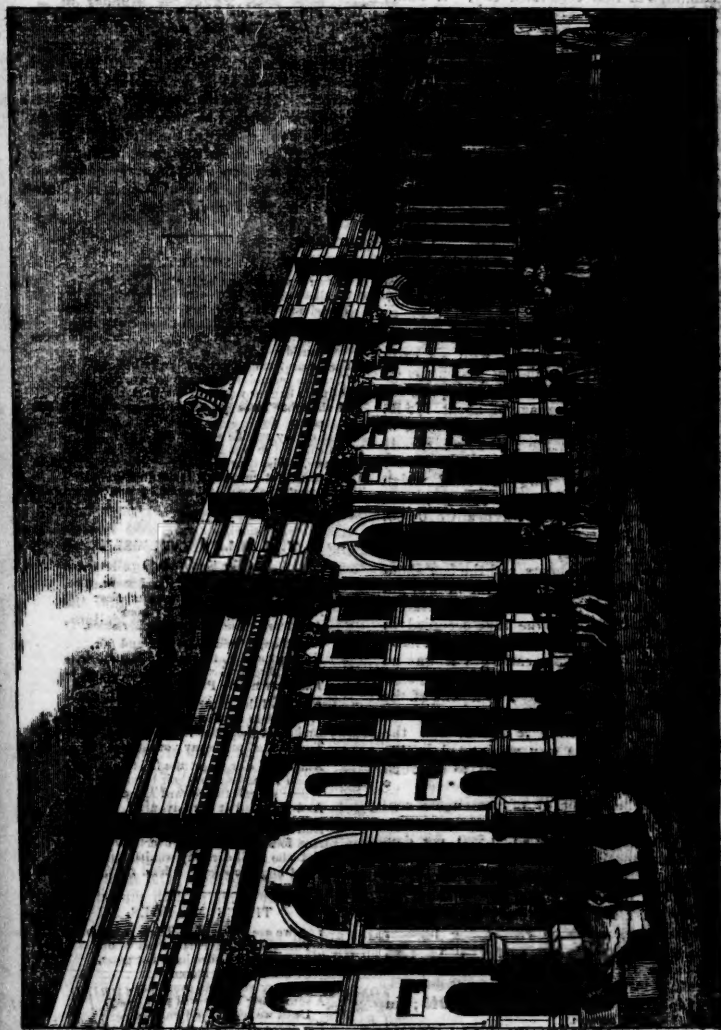
OF

LITERATURE, AMUSEMENT, AND INSTRUCTION.

No. 928.]

SATURDAY, DECEMBER 29, 1838.

[Price 2d.]



ENTRANCE TO THE RAILWAY STATION, LIME STREET, LIVERPOOL.

ENTRANCE TO THE RAILWAY STATION, LIME-STREET, LIVERPOOL.*

We here present to our readers a correct View of the Grand Entrance to the Railway Station at Liverpool. This truly noble structure forms one of the most prominent buildings in that celebrated city. It would be unnecessary to dilate either on its architectural beauties or its grandeur of effect: they being so apparent, and so universally acknowledged, that any description of them would be superfluous.

The Manchester and Liverpool Railway was originally estimated at £500,000, or about £23,000 per mile, but that was very considerably increased, and its ultimate amount turned out to be about £900,000, or £30,000 per mile. This certainly was an immense increase upon the original statement, but surprise cannot be entertained at the excess if the difficulty of making the way be taken into account. But if the expense was great, the benefits which accrued from its outlay were felt to be fully commensurate. The number of coaches passing daily between the two places was twenty-two prior to the establishment of the railway, with six extra in summer, and the number of passengers on the average 450, being a weight respectively of passengers and luggage of about 178 lb. Within the first seven months the number of passengers carried by the railway was nearly 255,000, and within the first two and twenty months after its opening—a period which allows us to strike as fair an average as can be computed—the number was nearly 670,000, or about 1,200 a-day. The time previously occupied in a journey from one place to the other was about five hours, and the fare about seven or eight shillings; after the railway got to work, the fare by the first-class carriages was five shillings, and the time occupied in travelling was reduced to an hour and a-half; and by the second-class carriages it was no more than two hours, at a fare of three shillings and sixpence each. The repairs of the engines were stated by the directors to be an expense of more than £18,000, and the maintenance of the way was stated in the report of the 30th of June, 1834, to be £623 per mile.

* The whole number of passengers conveyed upon the railway does not quite average what we have just stated, 1,200 per day. From the opening of the line on the 15th of September, 1830, to the end of June, 1836, the gross total was 2,393,767, making an average of 1,132 persons every day. Several circumstances arose to render the number during the several years somewhat variable, but upon the whole the increase has been regularly progressive.

“In 1832, the number was 356,945; in

1833—386,492; in 1834—436,637; in 1835 473,847; and in 1836, January to June—222,848, being an excess during the last six months of 17,000 over the first six months of the preceding year.

“The net income expected was £62,500, while the net receipts amounted to £83,618. The sum of £510,000 was considered sufficient to complete the work, but the actual cost was nearly £1,200,000. The expenses were estimated at 33 per cent., but have been found to amount to 62 per cent. on the gross receipts. Yet, notwithstanding these miscalculations, such has been the increase of traffic in consequence of the increased accommodation, that the net revenue, after paying all charges and expenses, is rather more than 10 per cent. on the shares.”—*Gilbert's Railways of England and Wales.*

SONNET.

A storm was passing o'er the troubled world:
To the hoarse wind the thunder wildly spoke;
The elements in majesty their power awoke,
And over earth the clouds in terror curl'd;
From mountains grey huge fragment-rocks were hurld;
The ocean from its ancient limits broke,
Creation seem'd destruction to invoke,
And ruin's banner was aloft unfurl'd.
Methought 'twas passing strange, that this fair earth
Should die by suicide so vast and dire;
But a calm voice was heard, which did inspire
To awe, whilst thus it spake:—"Nature gives birth
To storms: but, mortal, it is not in vain—
The elements their poison lose that peace may reign!"
E. J. HIRSH.

THE POLE'S FAREWELL.

(For the Mirror.)

FAREWELL to Poland! far I roam,
Far from my kindred hope and ties:
And other lands to call my home,
And learn to smile 'neath other skies,
And though 'mid cities rich and fair,
With art and Nature's fairy hand;
Can I forget when I am there,
Thee, my native Polish land?
And shall thy name no echo find,
When years have turned these hairs to grey,
And shall those ties forget to bind,
That linked me in my youthful day?
And can I e'er forget the fight,
When Poland's sons their tyrants met,
Where shrunk the coward Muscovite,
And trembled at our bayonet?
And though thy sleep be deep and dire,
And foes are trampling over thee;
Yet who shall dare thy waking fire?
What forged chains can bind the free?
D.

TIME'S CHANGES.

Yes, we are changed!—There is not one
Throughout the earth, from whom
Some lovely treasure hath not gone,
Of beauty or of bloom:
And every year, and every day,
A something bright will pass away,
Until we reach the tomb!
But there shall fade each earthly stain,
And we shall all be pure again.

* For various interesting particulars relative to the Manchester and Liverpool Railway, see Vol. xxvi.

THE PHENIX AND GREAT DRAGON.

THOUGH much has been said, and more written, upon the Phoenix of classical antiquity, yet none who have enlarged upon the subject have had any ocular proof of the same, or have presumed to confirm it upon sight. Even those authors, moreover, who first wrote concerning this miraculous creature, deliver themselves very doubtfully respecting it; and Herodotus, who first introduced the story into Greece from the land of Egypt, tells us in plain, unequivocal expressions, that he himself never saw it, except through the medium of pictorial representation. One and all, however, agree in the broad statement of the circumstances that there exists but one such in the whole world, which, at the end of many hundred years, builds itself a funeral pyre, and commits itself to the flames; from its ashes springs up another and a brighter bird, "cleaving with bolder plume the sapphire skies." Various indeed has this subject been handled by different writers who have discoursed upon it, according to the bent of their peculiar tastes and fancies, and the predisposition of their minds. In this way the poet has treated it poetically; the orator and the preacher, rhetorically; some enigmatically, and others hieroglyphically. The general belief prevalent among the Romans on this point is easily to be gathered from the oft-quoted lines of Ovid, and the equally notable verses of Claudian. Nor have the poets of our own days been unmindful to introduce this gorgeous figure into their rich compositions. With the rhetorician and holy men it has long been a fine and favourite emblem of the resurrection; yet in this they have too quickly conceded, and not controverted, by assuming the question of its existence, and have taken for granted all the circumstances of the story. Those who have spoken of it hieroglyphically, as did the Egyptians, consider it as the chosen hieroglyphic of the sun; and this was, indeed, the most probable ground of the whole relation; and, in corroboration of which, Tacitus affirms that the Phoenix was first beheld in the reign of Sesostris, at Heliopolis, the city of the sun itself. To this simple and primitive idea of its being the hieroglyph of the sun succeeding ages, no doubt, added many fabulous accounts, which, concentrating themselves in time, at length composed that wonderful singularity which both the tongue and pen of every writer has proclaimed and published. But pause we here for a moment, and consider the aptness of the similitude between the sun and this fabulous creature. Like an immense and celestial Phoenix the sun appeared at the period of his setting, and surrounded as he was by a multitudinous gathering of golden, vermilion, and purple clouds; might these

not emphatically represent his burning pyre? and when darkness at length came, and the apparent extinguishment of that orb of fire, seemed it not as if the fire had gone out, leaving behind it only burnt and cinerary remains? Shortly afterwards, from this darkness and blackened ashes of the burning, springs up in glorious revivification a new sun—a young and radiant Phoenix, with mightier vigour in his new-fledged wing, and stronger glory in his filmless eye.

This solution of the fable is most generally allowed to be the correct, and the most worthy of acceptance.

But if such a remarkable creature was by the old fabulists allotted to the air, an animal of no less marvellousness and celebrity was assigned by them to earth; and we need but mention the name of the Dragon to excite in every mind an idea extraordinary and supernatural. At the mention of this name, the memory recalls with promptitude all that it has read, all that it has heard said of this famous monster; and the imagination inflames itself by the remembrance of the grand images which it has furnished to the pages of the poet. Nor are the ancients the only people who have spoken of the Dragon; the moderns have discoursed of it full as amply. It was a being which became consecrated by the religion of the first people; it became the object of their mythology, and the minister of the will of their gods. Who was considered, in those times, a better guardian of golden treasure? Who better served for love or hatred? Many, too, and mighty, were the accounts rendered of its prowess and desperate combatings; and it submitted only to the power of enchanters, or the conquering demi-gods of ancient times. At a later date it became the principal ornament of pious fables; it held a place among our apocryphal books; and thence it became emblematical of the dazzling actions of valiant knights, who quartered it upon their escutcheons, and has, in truth, vivified modern poetry as much as it animated the ancient. This fabulous being, which has existed so long already, is likely to live for ever. It will long embellish the strong images of an enchanting poesy, and the recital of its marvellous power will always charm the leisure of those who want sometimes to be transported into the midst of chimeras, and who desire to see truth clothed in the ornaments of an agreeable fiction.

W. ARCHER.

BUONAPARTIANA.

SHORTLY after the disasters of the campaign of Russia, Napoleon was informed that his mother had concealed, behind a certain picture, a sum in paper money and other currency, to the amount of five millions of crowns. One day that she made her appear-

ance at the Tuileries, her son said to her, "My mother, I know you to be in possession of a considerable sum of money, you would oblige me by lending it me."—"Sire, how you have been deceived; I really assure your Majesty that I have but just enough to meet my ordinary expenses."—"It is a service that I expected from you."—"I repeat to your Majesty, I have no money; what I had, I have made over to one of our relatives (Lucian)."—"Well, my mother, I believe you." The conversation then turned on some other topic.

Buonaparte, however, understood his game; and two days after called on his mother in-cognito, inviting himself to dinner. The meal being over, he pretended to examine the pictures with great interest, and at length stooped short before the one which concealed the hiding-place, saying, "I would thank you for that picture, mother."—"Certainly, my son, I will have it sent to the Tuileries."—"No, thank you, I would rather take it myself." Saying which, he forthwith rang the bell, and ordered the picture to be taken down. Madame Mère did all in her power to dissuade him, but the Emperor enjoined immediate obedience. The picture was no sooner removed than the hiding-place became visible; Napoleon examined it, and ordered the whole of its contents to be put into his carriage. He then took his leave, without saying anything to his mother, whom grief and mortification deprived of speech.

The second representation of the tragedy of *Omasis* took place at St. Cloud, on the 14th September, 1806, and had created a great sensation; Josephine's tears had awakened a corresponding sympathy in the most callous heart. After the representation, Napoleon desired to see the author, De Lormian, but all endeavours to find him proved unavailing, for he had remained in Paris. On the 16th, however, he was sent for by the Emperor, when the following conversation took place.

"Good morning, Mr. le Barde," said Napoleon, by this title alluding to the poetry De Lormian had written in imitation of Ossian, "So you write dramatic works now? I saw your play acted yesterday, and I sent for you; why were you not present at the representation?"

"Sire, I was not invited."

This short answer did not seem to displease the Emperor, who went on, "I saw your tragedy, which is not one; a useless love, a ridiculous conspiracy, no knowledge of places. . . . Have you ever been in Egypt?"

"No, Sire."

"So it seems; and who gave you instructions respecting the costumes?"

"Talma, Sire."

"Talma has made a mistake then; in-

stead of the collar, the bracelets; and the Egyptian robe which Joseph ought to have worn, he appeared as a Nero. Your Rhamnes is a failure; a conspiracy should be well conducted or left alone, even on the stage; the blue shawl of Madlle. Mars becomes her well; as she never figures but in Comedy, why did you give her your Benjamin?"

"I thought, Sire, that I saw in her the qualities that part requires."

"You are right. Your Simeon ought to have been a chief of the desert, you make him something amphibious—you should have brought him together with the brother he sold—it would have been difficult, I know, but that is your business. Your Jacob is always whining, and Joseph is insignificant."

All these sentences, jumbled together à la Napoleon, began to be rather annoying to the poor poet. The Emperor, however, suddenly assumed a more gracious look, and said, "Come, I have done joking; your tragedy is not one that is incontestable; but there are great beauties in it; the scene with Benjamin, the end of the fourth act, and especially the fifth, are superb; the style is admirable, it is like the music of Cimarosa. It is capital; but you must go on. Are you comfortable?"

"No, Sire."

"You poets never have a farthing."

"Your Majesty will, perhaps, not object to give the proverb the lie."

Napoleon here smiled, and continued, "Labrun and I shall not forget you. Your Ossian is admirable; I know the song of Arthur by heart. The work has sold well; get up a splendid edition—I will subscribe."

Napoleon then rose from table, for it was during breakfast this conversation was held, and motioning to De Lormian to follow him, he led him to a bow-window, and said, "When you write anything new, come and read it to me; I am very fond of tragedy; you shall have a pension of two thousand crowns; afterwards, I may do more, it depends upon you—Adieu."

The day following this audience, De Lormian received from the Emperor a gold snuff-box, with his cipher, containing eight thousand francs in notes.

The Emperor had just returned from the army, once more crowned with laurels. Titles, decorations, promotions and favours were showering down in all directions.

Marshal Lefebvre was one of those, who, it is said, received the fairest share of the cake of imperial favours. A very few days after the taking of Dantzic, the Emperor sent for him at seven o'clock in the morning. Lefebvre repaired immediately to head quarters, and announced his arrival. Napoleon was then engaged with Prince Berthier; "Ah!" said the Emperor, "it is with pleasure that I see the Duke has not been long making his

toilet;" and then turning to an officer in attendance, said, "Go and tell the Duke that I only called him so early that I might have the pleasure of his company at breakfast."

"Sir," replied the officer, "the gentleman just arrived is a Marshal, not a Duke."

"Sir," observed the Emperor, "when I make a duke, do you take him for a comte?"

The officer, puzzled by this play upon the word *comte* (count), was at a loss how to act.

The Emperor, perceiving his embarrassment, added, smiling, "Go, sir, and tell the Duke of Dantzic that we shall sit down to breakfast in ten minutes."

The marshal having been introduced, breakfasted with the Emperor—the meal was not a long one, as may be supposed. On rising from table, Napoleon drew from a kind of cabinet on the mantelpiece, a small parcel, of an oblong shape, handing which to the marshal, he said, "Duke of Dantzic, I know how fond you are of chocolate; here is some excellent; little presents promote friendship;" saying this, he shook him by the hand, and adding, "Au revoir, Duke of Dantzic;" so dismissed him.

Having reached his quarters, the marshal, who could not understand what this title of duke, so often applied to him, meant, nor what this little present could signify, suspected that there was some little surprise in reserve for him; having opened it, he found, besides the document which invested him in his new honours, three hundred thousand francs in notes. Not the slightest appearance of chocolate, however, save the shape given to the parcel.

H. M.

PENCILLINGS IN NEW ZEALAND.

(From Polack's New Zealand.)

Horrible Catastrophe of some Sealers at New Zealand.

IN 1821, a vessel called the "General Gates," left Boston, in the United States of America, on a sealing voyage. On the 10th of August following, five men, and a leader, named Price, were landed near the south-west cape of the district of Te Wai Pōe-nāmu, for the purpose of catching seals. Within six weeks, the success of the men amounted to 3,563 skins, which had been salted and made ready for shipment. One night, about eleven o'clock, their cabin was surrounded by a horde of natives, who broke open the place, and made the Americans prisoners. The flour, salt provisions, and salt for curing skins, were all destroyed, as their use and value was unknown to the savages. After setting fire to the cabin, and

* This pun, I am sorry to say, does not fall within the list of the "translatables." Any one, however, partially acquainted with the French, will apprehend it.

H. M.

everything else that was thought unserviceable, they forced the sealers to march with them, for some days, to a place known by the name of Looking-Glass Bay, from a remarkable perforation in a rock, a distance of one hundred and fifty miles from whence they set out. The only food they had was roasted fish. After resting a day at this place, they were made to travel a further distance of two hundred miles, in a northerly direction, until they came to a large sandy bay. The natives then took John Rawton, and, having fastened him to a tree, they beat in his skull with a club. The head of the unfortunate man was cut off, and buried in the ground; the remaining part of the body was cooked and eaten. Some of this nauseous food was offered to the sealers, who had been without sustenance for some time, and they also partook of the cooked body of their late comrade. The five survivors were made fast to trees, well guarded by hostile natives, and each day one of the men was killed by the ferocious cannibals, and afterwards devoured; viz. James White and William Rawson, of New London, in Connecticut, and Wm. Smith, of New York. James West, of the same place, was doomed to die also; but the night previously a dreadful storm, accompanied by thunder and lightning, frightened the natives away; and the two remaining Americans found means to unfasten the flax cords that bound them. At day-break, next morning, they launched a small canoe that was within reach, and put to sea, without any provisions or water, preferring death in this way to the horrid fate of their comrades. They had scarcely proceeded a few yards when a number of natives came in sight, who rushed into the water to catch their prey; but the Americans eventually eluded their grasp, despair lending them strength to paddle beyond their reach. They remained in this exhausted state three days, and were then taken up by the "Margery," a flax trader and sealer of Sydney.

Curious Instance of Naturalisation.

IN 1823, a young Englishman, named James Caddell, visited Sydney, after residing nearly twenty years among the natives on the south-west coast of New Zealand. He stated that, in 1806, or thereabouts, a sealing ship, called the "Sydney Cove," left Port Jackson for the sealing ground on the coast of this country. On the ship arriving there, a boat landed Caddell, who was then a lad of thirteen years, and a crew of men, in pursuit of skins, in the vicinity of the South Cape. All the men were immediately murdered and eaten; and such would have been Caddell's fate, had he not run up to a chief, named Tāko, who happened, accidentally, to be tapped at the time, and, catching hold of his garment, was saved in conse-

quence; his life was further granted him. After remaining some few years with the people, he married the daughter of the principal chief, and was himself raised to that dignity, and tattooed in the face. He visited Sydney, as above stated, in the colonial schooner, "Snapper," accompanied by his wife; and afterwards returned, with renewed pleasure, to the precarious life of savage hordes. He had nearly forgotten the English language, and had often accompanied the natives in their wars.

French and American Expeditions.

At the present moment (1838,) an expedition, under the immediate sanction of Louis-Philippe, King of the French, whose patronage has ever been readily extended in the cause of scientific research, is surveying the coast of New Zealand. In the prospectus of the details of this voyage, this portion of the intended labours of the expedition forms a primary object. Naturalists of distinguished talent accompany the vessels, who are invariably attached to discovery-ships in the French service.

Another expedition, on a scale of magnificence hitherto unattempted by the parent nations of Europe, has just sailed (1838,) under the auspices of the government of the United States, consisting of the "Macedonian," 44-gun frigate, a large ship, a brig, one crack schooner, with an eight-horse steam-engine, to fit into the cutter of the frigate, to ply up the various rivers whose powerful efflux or lofty headlands often cause baffling winds at the most needful moments, or sand-bars, whose shallowness admit not of larger craft. This expedition is principally to survey places already known, and to explore such regions as have been only hastily noticed, hitherto by discoverers. The prosecution of discoveries towards the South Pole is also intended.

This peaceable armament is under the command of Commodore Catesby-ap-Jones. To an American, this name is a sufficient guarantee for the efficient performance of the many arduous duties that have devolved on this well-tried officer: to an Englishman, who will be less acquainted with the name, from a continual accession of candidates, in both the naval and military services of his country, who are daily fast filling the vacancies in the immortal roll of fame, it is, perhaps, sufficient to state, that this gentleman has already protected the interests of British individuals in the islands of the Pacific Ocean, against the aggressions of even his own countrymen.

Several men of known scientific abilities, natives of the States, professors in various branches of science and natural history, are also employed; so that our transatlantic brethren are determined to show, that, as early as the fledged eagle can expand her

wings, she will leave her eyrie, animated with the same inquiring spirit of her lion-like relative.

The dollar and cent policy of the government, as Brother Jonathan has thought proper to designate his own pecuniary conduct hitherto, has been entirely repudiated in the fitting out of the present expedition; as, up to December last, the expenses incurred amounted to near 700,000 dollars, or 140,000*l.* sterling. The survey of the country of New Zealand, interior as well as exterior, forms a prominent feature in the labours of this expedition. The mineralogy of the country will be particularly attended to. Reynolds, the able historian of the voyage of the "Potomac" to Qualla Battoo, on the coast of Sumatra, has the same appointment in this expedition, to whose unwearied exertions, for the last ten years, the world is greatly indebted. Professor Silliman, whose name (*lucus a non lucendo*) is a sufficient testimony, has enriched the scientific corps with his invaluable advice.

Filial Affection.

One of the females who had accompanied us met with her father, whom she no sooner beheld, not having expected to see him in this village, than she fell upon his neck, and embraced him with such marks of filial piety and tenderness, as prevented me from being an unmoved spectator. The parent, who was quite gray, and bowed down with old age, applied his nose to hers, large tear-drops rolling in quick succession down his aged face, which the duteous daughter wiped away with her mat, that was soon saturated with their united tears.

Curious Similarity between New Zealand and London sixty years since.

I was introduced to that part of the enclosure, where the heads of the enemy that had been captured during the week were placed on poles, in front of the house of the chief. I counted nine: there were three more placed on poles in front of the entrance-gate to this part of the village, behind which was the cemetery. The latter had been in that situation for a month previous. They brought to recollection the refined taste that prompted a more civilized people to decorate the gates of the metropolis, the emporium of the fine arts, with ornaments of a similar nature, some "sixty years since;" the discontinuance of which has been destructive to an itinerant profession; for we are told by Walpole, in his "Private Correspondence," that at a certain date he went to the Tower of London, and passed under the *new heads* at Temple Bar, where he saw people making a trade by letting spy-glasses at a "halfpenny a look."

Singular Cause of War.

I inquired of the chief the cause of the

present war in which he was engaged. He replied, that the enemy had set fire to some land, for the purpose of burning off the brush and fern, preparatory to planting, as is invariably the custom of the people; that, unfortunately, a change of wind took place, which caused the fire to turn in a contrary direction, whereby a wai-tápu had been destroyed, and everything within had fallen a prey to the flames. It was admitted that the fire was purely accidental, but the laws of the New Zealanders must be enforced; and, continued the chief, pointing to the decapitated heads, "yonder is part-payment."

Treachery and partial Retribution.

An alliance had been formed between the Nápuí chiefs, under E'Ongi, of the Bay of Islands, their friends of the North Cape, and Hokianga. These tribes then proceeded against the people of Kiapará, who acted on the defensive, and kept within their fortifications. Repeated assaults were made on the pá by the former, but proved unsuccessful.

This stronghold was invincible to the northern natives, whose repeated attacks proved fruitless. They despatched a karété, or messenger, to request a cessation of hostilities; and, after much native diplomacy, it was ultimately agreed that a principal chief of the Hokianga tribe should wed the daughter of the principal chief of the Kaipará people.

A mutual exchange of visits followed, the fortifications were thrown open by the besieged to their late invaders, feasts were given, and all the tribes on either side were apparently delighted at the discontinuance of hostilities.

The bride was wooed, won, and the nuptials consummated. This calm was succeeded by a fearful tempest. On the second day after the marriage, a preconcerted signal was given by the allied tribes, and an indiscriminate massacre of the inhabitants of the place ensued; neither sex nor age was spared, except such as were reserved as slaves to these treacherous conquerors. During the carnage, an "untoward" event occurred to one of the head chiefs of the Bay of Islands, uncle to the since celebrated Titore,* who also took part in this butchery.

This relative, "on pillering thoughts intent," was busily engaged searching the deserted houses for plunder, when he espied a female chief, in frantic grief, near one of the huts; he instantly pounced upon her as his slave; with many threats, he commanded her to tell him where her valuables were placed; without speaking, she pointed to the hut, whose door-place, for the sake of warmth, was

made so diminutive, as just to admit a person crawling on his knees.

The chief entered, and found some mats, fish hooks, and lines, and other little native valuables, and threw them outside. Unfortunately for this hero, he had got in the house, and had now to get out in the same prostrate manner. In order to eject himself the easier, he also threw outside, with his captures, the tomahawk which had done him service during the battle. He had just protruded his head and shoulders, when the woman seized the deadly weapon, and in a few blows severed his head from the worthless body.

UNPUBLISHED ANECDOTE OF DR. JOHNSON.

THE following concise but striking *bon mot* of Dr. Johnson was related to the writer by a fellow-student of that great man at Pembroke College, Richard Saumarez, Esq., one of the most venerable and beloved inhabitants of the island of Guernsey, who died some years since. The impression produced is rather affecting than ludicrous, as it exhibits some of the difficulties and mishaps too often attendant upon genius—

— "Piai cum re, bilior algá;"

and forcibly illustrates the fidelity of the distich—

"Want is the scorn of every wealthy fool,
And wit in rags is turned to ridicule."

The doctor, it is well known, when at Oxford, was frequently very deficient in pecuniary means; one unlucky consequence of which was, that he sometimes found it difficult to maintain a decent external appearance. On one occasion, he appeared with both his shoes subjected to that emendation at the toes which is properly termed "capping." "Why, Johnson," said some one, in a bantering tone, or, at any rate, one little creditable to his taste and feelings, "you have got your shoes capped." "Capped," answered Johnson, "aye, why should they not; are they not fellows?" There was a spirit and dignity in this wit under misfortune which will not derogate from the character of this giant of literature and worth.

Burmese mode of Executing Princes.

Spilling the blood of a member of the royal family is contrary to the laws of Ava; and the mode of execution resorted to is, tying the delinquent in a red sack, between two jars, and throwing him into the Irrawaddy; when, the jars filling, soon sink their freight.

* The Fellows of Colleges are "capped" by the students; i. e. they take off their caps to them; and this gradation of respect is continued through all ranks of the University.

* Titore died in September last, of consumption.



THE LION-TAMER OF AUGSBURG.

(Concluded from page 387.)

In No. 925 we gave a representation of the celebrated subduer of the ferocious lion at Augsburg. The above engraving presents another delineation of his remarkable powers over the 'monarch of the forest': engraved (like its precursor) from an exceedingly rare foreign print, with an inscription in German, stating that, "In February, in the year 1760, this great lion was to be seen in Augsburg. He was managed by his keeper, who governed him by a staff and his voice; and whenever he was desired, he would lie down upon his back, on which the man would place himself on the animal's breast, and sitting between his fore-feet, open his jaws, so that his teeth and tongue were shown, when the lion uttered a murmuring noise, which, as it chanced, might be more or less low. I particularly observed, that in the upper part of his palate, behind the cutting-teeth, were two air-holes, through which he blew out his breath. Whether these were particular channels to the lungs, or only the common vents connected with his nostrils, I could not distinguish from the place where. I was. But the patience of this beast, which is otherwise so terribly furious, and sanguinary, astonished me greatly; as well as the rashness of the man who governed him, and by whom he had been taught."

In 1790, a young tiger, brought to England in a ship, was as playful as a kitten; he often slept with the sailors, and, while lying on the floor or deck of the ship in the sun, he would allow two or three of them to lay their heads upon him as if he were a pillow. He was sent to the Tower of London at the

age of one year; a small dog being allowed to live with him in his den; and when the little fellow played with him, and bit his foot in sport, he only lifted it out of his way.

Many other instances might, if necessary, be given, proving the obedience of the most savage beasts to the will of man; and, as the great success attending the efforts of Van Amburg will doubtless be the means of exciting in others a spirit of emulation, no doubt we shall have many more similar exhibitions: indeed, it appears by the Edinburgh papers, that the keeper of the lions at Betty's Circus Royal, bids fair to be a powerful rival to the popular brute-tamer: for, after chastising one of these mighty beasts, he almost immediately laid himself down upon his back, and called the lion to him. The noble creature immediately obeyed him like a dog, licking his hands, face, &c.

It would not be doing justice to our late favourite "Great Performer," Madame D'Jack, to omit mentioning how submissive she proved herself to the commands of her keeper; but as her truly wonderful exploits are doubtless fresh in the memory of most of our readers, we shall not dilate on them, but hasten to give a few more notices of the horse, in addition to the former mention; and conclude with the minor animals, birds, insects, &c.

Dean Swift has stated a remarkable instance of the training of a horse at Bristol, which would stand upon his hind legs, bow to the company, and beat several marches on a drum. Similar performances were shown by our Saxon forefathers, which may be seen by referring to the drawings in the British Museum.

The late Messrs. Astley, and the present Mr. Ducrow, have had some truly wonderful horses. The former gentlemen so completely subdued a Barbary-horse, that he was made to bring into the riding-school a tea-table and its appendages, fetching a chair, or whatever might be wanting; and terminated his exploits by taking a kettle of boiling water from off a fire, to the wonder of every beholder. He was also taught to pick pockets of apples, pears, handkerchiefs, &c.

There is now (December 1838,) a theatrical exhibition in the Salle Saint George's, Brus-

sels, of a troop of monkeys and dogs: they represent a siege of Constantina, or any other fortress: the monkeys bring the besieged, and the dogs the besiegers: a regular battle ensues, when the monkeys take a dog prisoner, who is immediately ordered to be shot: this incenses the canine army, who storm the fortress, scale the walls, and fire the town; and the spectacle concludes with the customary scene of destruction and conflagration, a shower of Bengal lights, &c. There was the once favourite museum of tame birds, &c. shown in



THE IRON HOUSE.

This ingenious repository was to be seen at Turnham Green, and other places in the environs of London, about the year 1750, wherein was exhibited the extraordinary sight of hawks, owls, pigeons, &c., harmoniously living together in one cage, in the same manner as may now be seen daily in a travelling menagerie, at the foot of either Waterloo or Southwark bridges.

In 1833, Signor Cappelli exhibited the control he had over some cats, by making them beat a drum, grind knives, ring bells, draw water out of a well, roast coffee, &c. &c.; their prompt obedience to the command of their master was astonishing.

Among the many exhibitions of monkeys that have been seen in London, the celebrated Spinaeuta's troop may be mentioned: he made one creature show great dexterity in wheeling another monkey in a wheel-barrow on the tight rope; balancing; jumping through a hoop, enveloped in fireworks, &c., and so on on the tight rope.

In 1796, Mons. Lionardi also exhibited his cabinet of monkeys at Astley's, on the tight rope and slack rope, &c. &c.

That birds are capable of being subdued

we have many extraordinary instances, as in the Chinese birds, at the Argyle-rooms; they played at cards, told the hour by a clock or watch, &c.: then there were the Java Sparrows, who were seen also in New Bond Street, London, 1821; they also told the hour on being shown a watch; vaulted on the slack-rope, fired off cannons, &c. &c.

Among insects may be mentioned the confined or industrious fleas, so lately exhibited in England: and the celebrated performances of Mr. Wildman's bees, in 1773; they, at the word of command, left their hives, and clung to his naked arm, and also to his face and hands, while he drank a glass of wine; and, on his firing a pistol, part of them would march over a table, and the other part swarm in the air, &c. Numerous similar narratives might be given; but we must conclude.

No doubt the mode adopted to subdue savage animals, is severe coercion in the first instance, and afterwards plenty of food from the hand of the chastiser. Van Amburgh has his sandals, toe and heel, armed with a powerful spur; and it is said his head is rubbed with some unguent of which the beasts are very fond, and that this causes them to caress him,

and not, as many foolishly suppose they do,—from affection. Beat a dog violently, and he will never forget the injury: he will ever afterwards obey and fear you, but will not look on you again as a friend, but as a tyrant;—his recognition will be that of dread, and not of regard. It is by coercion that game-keepers break-in their pointers.

As to the mode practised in subduing birds, insects, and “such like,” we must leave to the ingenuity of our readers to devise.

LYING.

1.—LYING is a mean and a cowardly quality, and altogether unbecoming a person of honour. Aristotle (Nicom. iv. 1.) lays it down for a maxim, that a brave man is clear in his discourse, and keeps close to the truth; and Plutarch calls lying the vice of a slave. 2. Lying in discourse is a disagreement between the speech and the mind of the speaker, when one thing is declared and another meant, and words are no image of thoughts. Hence it will follow, that he who mistakes a falsity for truth is no liar in reporting his judgment; and, on the other side, he that relates a matter which he believes to be false, is guilty of lying, though he speaks the truth. A lie is to be measured by the conscience of him that speaks, and not by the truth of the proposition. 3. Lying is a breach of the articles of social commerce, and an invasion upon the fundamental rights of society. 4. Lying has a ruinous tendency; it strikes a damp upon business and pleasure, and dissolves the cement of society. Like gunpowder, it is all noise and smoke, it darkens the air, disturbs the sight, and blows up as far as it reaches. Nobody can close with a liar; there is danger in the correspondence; and, more than that, we naturally hate those who make it their business to deceive us. Were lying universal, it would destroy the credit of books and records, make the past ages insignificant, and almost confine our knowledge to our five senses. We must travel by the compass or by the stars, for asking the way would only misguide us.—*Pearls of Great Price*, edited by Mr. J. Elmes.

THE CHEMISTRY OF NATURE.

No truth should be more frequently enforced upon the devotee of physical science, than this: that the grand chemistry of nature is performed with a sublime harmony and tranquillity, which scarcely make the results perceptible to our senses, save from the lapse of time. There are no violent agents and reagents in her laboratories; no torture of analysis; no compound blow-pipes, or galvanic batteries; no open war of acids and alkalies, to carry on her mysterious and eternal series of production and re-production. All is inspired with the vital principle of vegetable production.

Fine Arts.

WE have been favoured, says the *Birmingham Herald*, within the last few days, with an inspection, at the manufactory of Messrs. Jennens and Bettridge, of a set of panels in *papier maché*, intended for the decoration of the “*Actæon*,” Liverpool and Glasgow steamer; which, as works of art, have not, we believe, been surpassed by anything of the kind ever produced at this celebrated establishment. The panels are 28 in number, four of which are very large, and consist of historical subjects, some original, and others copies from the works of celebrated masters. The first represents the triumphal entry of Alexander into Babylon; the second exhibits a view of a Grecian sea-port, and the arrival of a victorious fleet; the third describes the Olympic games, and combats of gladiators, &c.; the fourth gives a representation of the Hippodrome, the temple of Victory, and chariot races. Each of these subjects is depicted by the artist with the vividness and freshness of life. The various groups of Grecian, Egyptian, and Persian figures, the richness and brilliancy of the costumes, the colossal statues, temples, and columns, in their architectural grandeur and beauty, furnish a vivid representation of the barbaric pomp and magnificence of bygone ages. The smaller panels are divided into three classes, devoted to the illustration of particular subjects. The first series represents full-length figures, emblematic of Victory, Commerce, and the Arts and Sciences, surrounded with beautiful ornamental work, drawn in imitation of *alto-relievo*; the whole surmounted with the arms of Liverpool and Glasgow. The second embraces mythological subjects, representing the triumph of Neptune, Juno, and the Graces, Actæon, &c.; the whole adorned with an emblematic framework. The third comprises Mosaic heads and emblems, ornamented with arabesque foliage, birds, flowers and fountains. Viewed separately, each of these paintings is an exquisite specimen of the advanced state of this department of our manufactures and the fine arts; and, as a whole, they form unquestionably one of the most unique and splendid collections of the kind ever produced.—*Dec. 1833.*

Arts and Sciences.

LACE MADE BY CATERPILLARS.

A most extraordinary species of manufacture has been contrived by an officer of engineers, residing at Munich. It consists of lace and veils, with open patterns in them, made entirely by caterpillars. The following is the mode of proceeding adopted:—Having made a paste of the leaves of the plant on which the species of caterpillar he employs feeds, he

spreads it thinly over a stone, or other flat substance, of the required size. He then, with a camel-hair pencil, dipped in olive-oil, draws the pattern he wishes the insects to leave open. This stone is then placed in an inclined position, and a considerable number of the caterpillars are placed at the bottom. A peculiar species is chosen, which spins a strong web; and the animals commence at the bottom, eating and spinning their way up to the top, carefully avoiding every part touched by the oil, but devouring every other part of the paste. The extreme lightness of these veils, combined with some strength, is truly surprising. One of them measuring $26\frac{1}{2}$ by 17 inches, weighed only a grain and a half, a degree of lightness which will appear more strongly by contrast with other fabrics. One square yard of the substance of which these veils are made weighs $4\frac{1}{2}$ grains, whilst one square yard of silk gauze weighs 137 grains, and one square yard of the finest net weighs $262\frac{1}{2}$ grains.—*From a Correspondent of the Times, Dec. 1838.*

Manners and Customs.

PECULIAR OBSERVANCES OF THE MALAGASY, AFTER THE BIRTH OF AN INFANT.*

ON this interesting occasion, the relatives and friends of the mother visit her, and offer their congratulations. The infant also receives salutations, in form resembling the following:—"Saluted be the offspring given of God!—may the child live long!—may the child be favoured so as to possess wealth!" Presents are also made to the attendants in the household, and sometimes a bullock is killed on the occasion, and distributed among the members of the family. Presents of poultry, fuel, money, &c., are at times also sent by friends to the mother. A piece of meat is usually cut into thin slices, and suspended at some distance from the floor by a cord attached to the ceiling, or roof of the house. This is called the *Kitoza*, and is intended for the mother. A fire is kept in the room, day and night, frequently for a week after the birth of the child. At the expiration of that period, the infant, arrayed in the best clothing that can be obtained, is carried out of the house by some person whose parents are *both still living*, and then taken back to the mother. In being carried out and in, the child must be twice carefully lifted over the fire, which is placed near the door. Should the infant be a boy, the axe, large knife, and spear, generally used in the family, must be taken out at the same time, with any implements of building that may be in the house: silver chains, of native manufacture, are also given

as presents, or used in these ceremonies, for which no particular reason is assigned. The implements are perhaps used chiefly as emblems of the occupations in which it is expected the infant will engage when it arrives at maturer years; and the whole may be regarded as expressing the hopes cherished of his activity, wealth, and enjoyments. One of the first acts of the father, or a near relative, is to report the birth of the child to the native divines or astrologers, who are required to work the *sikidy* for the purpose of ascertaining and declaring its destiny; and when the destiny is declared to be favourable, the child is nurtured with that tenderness and affection which nature inspires, and the warmest gratulations are tendered by the friends of the parents. The proportion of the sexes appears to be equal at birth, though, in consequence of the destructive ravages of war, it is supposed by the missionaries, that in some of the provinces there are, among the free portion of the inhabitants, five, and in others three, women to one man. The adult slave population presents a more equal number of both sexes. The children, particularly those of the *Hovas*, are said to be exceedingly fair at their birth, and to assume but very gradually the dark or olive tinge of those in riper years. At the expiration of the second or third month from the birth of a first child, on a day declared to be good (lucky) by the *sikidy*, a peculiar kind of ceremony takes place, called 'scrambling.' The friends and relatives of the child assemble; a portion of the fat taken from the hump on the back of an ox is minced in a rice-pan, cooked, and mixed up with a quantity of rice, milk, honey, and a sort of grass called *voampamon*; a lock of the infant's hair is also cast into the above *mélange*; and the whole being thoroughly well mixed in a rice-pan, which is held by the youngest female of the family, a general rush is made towards the pan, and a scramble for its contents takes place, especially by the women, as it is supposed that those who are fortunate enough to obtain a portion may confidently cherish the hope of becoming mothers. Bananas, lemons, and sugarcane, are also scrambled for, under the belief that a similar result may be anticipated. The ceremony of scrambling, however, only takes place with a first-born child. The head of the mother is decorated during the ceremonial with silver chains; while the father carries the infant, if a boy, and some ripe bananas, on his back. The rice-pan used on the occasion becomes in their estimation sacred by the service, and must not be taken out of the house during three subsequent days, otherwise the virtue of those observances is supposed to be lost."

* Ellis's History of Madagascar. (Fisher and Co. London.)

MATHEWS'S FIRST PUBLIC APPEARANCE.*

"About this very period I made 'my first appearance in public' at my father's chapel at Whetstone, where he preached every Sunday.

"Brother Oodard" (Woodward), the butcher, who was my father's clerk, suggested that a "hopposition to the horgan of the church," though in a minor way, might be attractive. He had a son "as fiddled," and Wilson the Cobbler was reckoned a capital hand at the bassoon; "and if Master Charles would but jine 'em and play the flute," what an effective orchestra might be formed without trouble or expense! The scheme was immediately carried into execution; we had several "pratizings," as Woodward called them, which made no little noise in the village, and our first public performance being announced by whisperings into the ears of the pious only (as we hoped), the meeting was crowded to suffocation—literally "overflowed," as the play-bills have it.

Pope's "Vital spark of heavenly flame," was the piece selected for our *début*; and I can as perfectly recollect as I can any event within one week of the time of my penning this, the arrangement I made for a "good part," as the actors would say: I mean, the care and caution I used to make the flute the "first fiddle;"—*flauto primo* was not enough for my inordinate ambition. Now, as this was a "four-part-song," as our choristers called it, we expressly forbade the rest of the congregation from joining in until the whole had been sung through once; and then they were to sing chorus *only*. I had been a principal singer in this really beautiful piece of music before we aspired to instrumental accompaniment; but here came the puzzle—I had been *primo tenore*, and "Brother Wizzun" had a "barrow-tone" voice which he made bass for Sundays, I presume, by the old-established mode of getting his feet well wet on Saturday evening. The interesting elder butcher had a counter-tenor part. Our first notion was to accompany ourselves; but we forgot in the enthusiasm of the moment, that those who had to play the wind-instruments could not conveniently play and sing at the same time. The junior slaughtering Oodard, had here an advantage. Many a blind minstrel had given him a hint that to sing and fiddle together was practicable; but we did not produce sweet sounds by force of elbow, but by dint of lungs, and I was emulous to exhibit my twofold accomplishments—I considered myself as the principal performer, and I would be heard. If I was to be merely an accompanist, who was to sing my old part? At

last it was agreed that the same we had already acquired by our vocal performances was not to be compromised, and an ingenious arrangement was made to satisfy all parties. There were fugue passages, symphonies, &c.; and the cobbler and myself, with an enthusiasm never to be sufficiently commended, so contrived that we made some of the bumpkins believe that we sang and played at one and the same time. I wish it were within the power of my pen to give effect to this scene; it requires the aid of practical and vocal elucidation to convey it with full force."

A SETTLER'S LETTER.

THE Emigration Committee have thought it right to give publicity to the following very intelligent letter, lately written by a settler to his mother, on account of the valuable statistical information it contains:—

"Catchum's Shallow on the little Red River
Arkensaw Stait April 1838.

"My dere Muther,—Yer mustent wonder if you havnt herd of me for some time, but grate grefe is dumb as Shapsire sais, and I was advised to hop my twig and leaf old ingland, witch include I was very sorrowful, but now I am thanks gudnes saf, and in amerrykey. I arldy no ware myself, but the hed of this will tel my tail. I ham a squatter in the far wurst, about a mile this side sundown, an if I ad gon mutch father I shud av found nuthin but sen, an no nite at all. Yu know how the hummegrating Agent tolde me that if peepel cudnt liv in Sent Gileses amerrykey was capitle to dy in; besides ses he if youre not verry nere you can ade yure mother in distres, so i went aborde a ship wat was going to Noo Orlines. I've herd peepel tawk about rodes at C but the rodes on the attalantick is the verry rustest i evir rode on and it was very long an very cold an we had nothin 2 heat hardly, but we founde a ded rat in a warter-cask witch the flavur was grately increased thereby. at last we cam to the arbur at the citty of Noo Orlines witch is all under the bottum of the top of the rivver and we ad a ankering to go a-shore. i ad no idear as the rivers was so hi in this contry, but as the assent is so verry esy i didnt fele it at al. The noo orlines peepel is odd fishis and not at all common plaice; wen all the peepel in the streets is mustert it is a pepper an sault popplushun, there is blak wites an wite blaks an a sort of mixt peepel colerd quadrunnts because they are of fore colers blak, an wite, an wite blaks, and blak wites. Has the rivver is so verry hi it is always hi water, an the munnifild advantages of the citty depende on the gudnes of its banks. there is loks in em to let the water out and keys to kepe it in. munny ere is verry common and is cadd sentse, and evvery

* From "Memoirs of Charles Mathews," by Mrs. Mathews. (Bentley.)

thing is cheep in Noo Orlines 5 dollars bills bein only worth 2 dollars. we went up the river in a large bote like a noise ark only more promiscuous. the current account was aginst us. it dont turn and turn agen like at putny bridge, and as it runs alwys won way i wonder it dont run away altogethir. There is no towns nor tailer shops nor pallisses as I expected there wood be. the wood was all quite wilde not a bit of tame no ware nor no sines of the bess-dniss of civilazashun as jales and jin shops nor no kitching gardins nor fields nor ouses nor lanes nor alleys nor gates nothin but alleygators. after a grate dale of settlin i settled to settle as abuv ware yu will rite to me. These staitis is caled the united staitis becawse theire mails and femails all united. there's six of them wimmin staitis. 2 Carolinas, Miss Sourry, Missis Sippy, Louesa Anna, an Vargina, all the rest is mails. i have sene no cannibels an very few ingins besides steam ingins they're quite unhedduated and dont emply no tailers. I dont like fammin mutch but praps I shal wen i get used to it, tho its very ilconvenient at first. i am obliged to wurk very ard and if have to chop my wood much longer I have determined to cut my stick.

"Dere muther, i think i shuld be more cumfurtable if i had a few trifels witch you could bye me, if yew wud onley sel sumthing and send me all the hils partikular, and I'll be sure to owe it you—namly sum needils and thred, and some odd buttens, but them of little use without you send me sum shirts, and a waistcote, and upper cote, to put em on, when those tumbles off thats on when you sends em, and sum brads, and some hammers to drive em with, and a spade an a pikax, an a saw, and sum fish hooks, and guinpowdr, an sum shot, witch they wil be of the gratest conveniency, if yu can send me a gun. Likewis som stockins, an shues, and other hardwears, only its no use to send me any bank nots, for my nerest nayhours is sum ingin wagwans abuv 70 miles of, an i cudnt get change there, so dont forgit some led, and some bullit moldes, for some black fellers has bin fishin close by, jist within 10 miles an I wants to have a pop at em with luv to all yore dutiful son.

SAM STROLLER.
—Comic Almanack.

The Naturalist.

ORNITHOLOGY, FOSSILS, &c., OF NEW ZEALAND.

New Zealand Dogs.

I HAVE been induced to lay some stress on these quadrupeds, as every traveller will find them to be the greatest pest in the country. These brutes are met with in the best New Zealand society. They have the enviable situation, when young, of sharing

the bed and board of most of the unmarried young ladies, serving to make up a coterie; and are equally petted as that happy race of Bologna extraction (famous for sausages and lap-dogs), who domicile in the neighbourhood of certain unmentionable squares, in the antipodes of this country. These animals were a disgrace to the *kainga*, or village, of which they formed part and parcel; being without the slightest pretensions to obesity, had the entire thirty-four, which I counted of them, been reduced by a culinary process, they could not have rendered an ounce of unctuous matter.

Mocking Bird.

The *tui*, or mocking-bird, is best known to the stranger in the country. The natives vend these birds, in wicker cages, to their transient visitors; it is called *tui*, from the resemblance of its note to that sound. It is in size similar to a thrush, with a plumage of jetty black; under its throat are pendant two tufts of pure white feathers; the flesh is delicate, and may be regarded as a luxury; its food is a portion of insects and worms; it imitates various sounds that arrest its attention.

A New Zealand River.

A New Zealand river, of thirty miles in a direct course, meanders often in a serpentine direction, full three times that length. The salt-water rivers are joined, at their estuaries, by limpid fresh-water creeks, many of them pursuing their route; joined by innumerable waterruns in their course, for full forty miles of country. Thus amalgamating, the gentle creek is soon lost within the wide foaming river, that disembogues itself into the sea. I am induced to refer to the pretty conceit of an Atlantic poet, while dwelling on the beauties of his own beloved river:—

"The sire of ocean takes
A sylvan maiden to his arms,
The goddess of the crystal lakes
In all her native charms;
She comes, attended by a sparkling train,
The Naiads of the west her nuptials grace;
She meets the sceptred Father of the main,
And in his bosom hides her virgin face."

All the large rivers of the country are of salt-water, but the entire country is delightfully irrigated with streams, descending from the mountains, and meandering through the undulating lands.

"Kumera," or indigenous sweet Potato.

The *kumera* (*Convolvulus batata*), or indigenous sweet potato, is accounted the most invaluable food possessed by the New Zealander. This is the sole edible that has been handed down by tradition, as having been coeval in the country with the remotest of its aborigines. It is supposed to have been brought from *Touwhai*, or distant regions, by the earliest native colonists.

There is a much larger variety of this esculent, called *kai pakeha*, or white man's food. The latter grows to the size of a large yam, but infinitely more valuable, possessing the rich flavour of the custard apple.

New Zealand Birds.

The birds of New Zealand are numerous, but generally of small size. The musical voices of a few of them equal, in delicacy of tone, the English songsters of the woods; many of these feathered tribes appear almost congeneric with each other. The concerts given every morning at daybreak, and ceasing at sunrise, have been described.

Fossils.

Fossils are found in those islands very abundant. The island of E'Ainomāwi contains a large quantity of these natural curiosities. On the shores, *fungites*, or fossil corals, are often met with; and various *dendrites*, or arborisations, in fossil substances. Petrifications of the bones of large birds, supposed to be wholly extinct, have often been presented to me by the natives, who invariably expressed much pleasure in beholding a European attracted by substances that belonged to their country. On any subjects connected with the natural history of the land, the people felt a pleasure in communicating information; but it was rendered almost nugatory from being clothed with the most abstruse and ridiculous legends.

Many of these petrifications had been the ossified parts of birds, that are at present (as far as is known) extinct in these islands, whose probable timeness, or want of volitive powers, caused them to be early extirpated by a people, driven by both hunger and superstition (either reason is quite sufficient in its way) to rid themselves of their presence.

A few petrified *zoophytes* came in my way, but in small portions. The natives are aware of the existence of all these natural phenomena; they require only their memories shaken on the subject, and will instantly commence the recital of a number of superstitions bearing on the subject, in which some truth may be elicited, out of a mass of absurd fiction.

The mountain of Ikorangi comes in for a large share of applause in these tales. *Ostracites* are found in various parts of the country—inland and on the coast—in deep swamps and elevated mountains—with the soil.

"Kiwiikiwi," or *Apteryx Australis*.

The *kiwiikiwi*, or *Apteryx Australis*, placed under the head of *Struthionidae*, by Mr. Gould, who has admirably figured the male and female, in his splendid work on Australian birds, is the most curious specimen of ornithology in New Zealand. It is

covered with a hairy feather, similar to the clothing of the cassowary; and, like the Rhea genus, is destitute of the accessory plume. Its beak is similar to that of the curlew, of a yellowish horn colour, its base possessing numerous long hairs. This shape is of especial service to the bird for thrusting into the earth for worms, on which it feeds. According to Mr. Gould, "the face and throat is greyish brown; the remainder of the plumage, consisting of long lanceolate hair, like feathers, of a deep brown colour; on the lower part of the breast and belly, the feathers are lighter than those that are more exposed, and become of a grey tint. Length of the bird, thirty inches; bill, six and a half; tarsi three." The legs of this bird are short, but possessing much force; they run exceedingly fast; the flesh is worthless and tough.

The usual method of entrapping the kiwi-kiwi is, by parties who sojourn for the night in unfrequented forests, near swampy grounds, where these birds delight to congregate; a large fire is kindled, and a crepulating noise is made, by breaking small dried sticks or twigs, which, from the similarity to the unmusical voice of these birds, induce them to leave their nests, which are formed in the holes of trees, or under deep, imbricated roots. Attracted by the fire, they make towards it; the sudden glare confusing them, renders them of easy capture.

Dogs have been often sent in pursuit of this bird, by the aid of large fires, but the animals have mostly fared but ill, from the powerful talons of the bird; they are found in the forests throughout the northern island. That a species of the emu, or a bird of the genus *Struthio*, formerly existed in the latter island, I feel well assured, as several large fossil ossifications were shown to me when I was residing in the vicinity of the East Cape, said to have been found at the base of the inland mountain of Ikorangi. The natives added that, in times long past, they received the tradition, that very large birds had existed, but the scarcity of animal food, as well as the easy method of entrapping them, had caused their extermination.

The present kiwiikiwi, so named from the note of its voice, is about the size of a large duck, and burrows in the ground; the powerful spur on its leg assisting the bird in this operation.—*Polack's New Zealand*.

THE MUSQUITO.

The mosquito (remarks a recent writer) has three stages of existence, in the first and second of which it is a water insect, and in the third, the well-known winged one. Several mosquitos being observed on the surface of some stagnant water, each in close proximity to a yellowish substance,

were viewed through a microscope, and proved to be a collection of eggs, which the musquitos were depositing. Each collection, though not consisting of less than one hundred eggs, did not exceed three-twentieths of an inch in length, and one-twentieth in breadth. The eggs were arranged in lines, standing on end, and were each one fortieth of an inch long. A few of these collections of ova being put, with some of the water on which they floated, into a tumbler, and placed under a glass shade, in two days and a half the water was found to swarm with animalcules, the shells of the ova still adhering as when first observed. On examining one of them minutely, the larger or under end was found to have opened like a lid, to allow the insect to escape into the water. The body of the newly-hatched insect was semi-transparent. In the thorax, the heart was seen, furnished with four projections; from this organ two blood-vessels proceeded down the centre of the body to the end of the tail, which was always to be seen just above the surface of the water, the animalcule having its head downwards. Between the heart and the elongated tail an active circulation was to be observed, indicating, probably, that the latter constituted the lungs or gills, it being always above the surface of the water. Its motion was quick, and it always went tail foremost; and when in search of food, it threw out a couple of brush-like tentacula, which moved circularly, and created a vortex, by which the food was attracted within the reach of the depredator. Their food appeared to be principally decomposing vegetable matter; but they occasionally devoured their own kind, as well as their recently-quitted shells. At the termination of twenty-one days, during which the water was thrice changed, they had attained to three or four twentieths of an inch in diameter. On attaining this age, they underwent a second metamorphosis. The shape was materially altered; but the greatest change was that in regard to the seat of the gills, which were then situated in the thorax, their former site (the tail) being absorbed; and the channel of communication between them and the air consisted in two small tubes attached to the upper part of the thorax. In this stage of existence the insects were much less active than in their former state; they did not require food, and had no mouth, resembling in this respect the chrysalis of the butterfly; they seldom left the surface, and when they did so, speedily returned to it. The insects remained in this stage about forty-eight hours, towards the termination of which the legs and proboscis of the winged musquito could be distinctly seen through the thin membrane that surrounded it. This in due course burst, when the musquito drew itself out, stood on the surface of the water a few

minutes, to dry and expand its wings, and then flew to a dry situation. Were the musquito, in either of the two first stages, to be taken out of the water, it would speedily die; and it may be as quickly killed by emerging it in that fluid after becoming the winged insect. W. G. C.

The Gatherer.

Smoking and Snuff.—Tobacco belongs to the class of drugs called narcotics, and is possessed of many of their most noxious qualities. The excessive use of tobacco, in whatever shape it is taken, heats the blood, hurts digestion, wastes the fluids, and relaxes the nerves. Smoking is particularly injurious to lean, hectic, and hypochondriacal persons: it creates an unnatural thirst, leading to the use of spirituous liquors; it increases indolence, and confirms the lazy in the habits they have acquired; above all, it is pernicious to the young, laying the foundation of future misery. I am, therefore, glad to see that our young men have very generally abandoned the obnoxious and unbecoming custom, lately so prevalent, of smoking in the street. A patient of mine, a young officer of dragoons, who was quite an amateur smoker, and used to boast of the number of cigars he could smoke in a day, produced pyralism by his folly; and, had he not abandoned the practice, he would in all probability have lived but a very short time. The use of tobacco, in the form of snuff, is still more objectionable than smoking. On account of its narcotic quality, snuff is improper in cases of apoplexy, lethargy, deafness, and other diseases of the head. The use of snuff is likewise extremely dangerous to the consumptive, to those afflicted with internal ulcers, or who are subject to spitting of blood. Snuff-taking is an uncleanly habit—it vitiates the organs of smell; taints the breath; ultimately weakens the faculty of sight, by withdrawing the humours from the eyes; impairs the sense of hearing; renders breathing difficult; depraves the appetite; and, if taken too copiously, gets into and affects the stomach, injuring in a high degree the organs of digestion.—*Curtis on Health.*

Stephen Perlin's Description of England.

—The following singular passage is extracted from a very rare work with the above title, which was printed in 1558. It was dedicated to the Duchess of Berry. After giving some account of the rebellion in Queen Mary's reign, our author says, "The Milor Nortumbellant, the Duke of Suphor, and the Milor Arundelle, were taken prisoners. They were condemned to the castle of the Tower, under an escort of 800 men. The mob called Milor Nortumbellant vile traitor, and he furiously eyed them with looks of resentment. Two

days afterwards he was taken to Ousemeestre (Westminster) to his trial, which did not last more than 15 days at most, and he, the Duke of Suphor, and Milor Arundelle, were condemned to be beheaded before the castle of the Tower; and they had the pain of seeing each other under the hands of a hangman. This hangman was lame of a leg, and he wore a white apron like a butcher. This great lord made great lamentations, and prayed tenderly. After the execution, little children gathered up the blood which had fallen through the slits in the scaffold. The Queen not long after proclaimed through all England, against eating flesh on Fridays and Saturdays, on pain of being hanged and strangled."

St. Agnes' Eve was formerly a period of great importance with spinsters in quest of husbands, and were desirous of knowing beforehand whom they were to marry. Ben Jonson alludes to the usage—

"— On sweet St. Agnes' night,
Please you with the promised night,
Some of husbands, some of lovers,
Which an empty dream discover."

Of such maids it was required that they should not eat on this day; and those who conformed to this rule called it fasting St. Agnes' fast. One of the olden methods spoken of by Aubrey to attain the wished-for gratification was as follows:—Upon St. Agnes' night you take a row of pins, and pull out every one, one after another, saying a paternoster, sticking a pin in your sleeve, and you will dream of him, or her, you shall marry! In Buckinghamshire, to this day, the practice is, not to fast, but at night, observing strict silence, to eat a handful of salt, go up stairs backwards, undress backwards, and lie down in bed backwards, when successful dreams are sure to be the result.

Newspapers.—Plutarch notes that the country people were very busy in inquiring into their neighbours' affairs. The inhabitants of cities thronged the court and other public places, as the exchange and quays, to hear the news. The old Gauls were very great newsmongers; so much so, says Cæsar, that they even stopped travellers on this account, who deceived them, and thus brought error into their councils. Juvenal notices the keenness of the Roman woman for deluges, earthquakes, &c., as now for wonders and private matters. Merchants and purveyors of corn, as now stock-jobbers, used to invent false news for interested purposes. It was not uncommon to put the bearers of bad news to death. In the middle ages, pilgrims and persons attending fairs were great sources of conveying intelligence. Blacksmiths' shops, hawking, &c., were other resorts for this purpose, in common with the mill and market. Great families used to pay persons in London for letters of news. In London,

as St. Paul's church was the great place of advertising, so it was also for news. In "Nicholas's Progresses," a gentleman says "that his lackey had not walked twenty paces in Pawles before he heard that sundry friends of his master had taken leave at court, and were all shipt away." Servants were sent there on purpose to fetch news. Of the introduction of newspapers by the *Gazetta* of Venice everybody has read. Herbert calls the "Siege of Rhodes," by Caxton, the "ancientest Gazette in our language;" but, to prevent the mischief of false alarms, through the Spanish Armada, the first newspaper, styled the *English Mercury*, then, as afterwards, in the shape of a pamphlet, appeared in the reign of Queen Elizabeth.—*Footnote.*

The Suspension Bridge at Freyburg, the longest in the world, was completed and thrown open in 1834. The engineer who constructed it is M. Chaley, of Lyons. Its dimensions, compared with those of the Menai bridge, are as follows:—

	Length.	Elevation.	Breadth.
Freyburg . . .	905ft.	174ft.	25ft.
Menai . . .	580	130	26

It is supported on four cables of iron wire, each containing 1056 wires, the united strength of which is capable of supporting three times the weight which the bridge will ever be likely to bear, or three times the weight of two rows of wagons, extending entirely across it. The cables enter the ground on each side obliquely for a considerable distance, and are then carried down vertical shafts cut in the rock, and filled with masonry, through which they pass, being attached at the extremity to enormous blocks of stone. The materials of which it is composed are almost exclusively Swiss; the iron came from Bern, the limestone masonry from the quarries of the Jura, the woodwork from the forest of Freyburg; the workmen were, with the exception of one man, natives who had never seen such a bridge before. It was completed in three years, at an expense of about 600,000 fr., (£25,000 sterling).—*Hand-book for Switzerland.*

THE MIRROR, VOL. XXXI.

With a Steel-plate Portrait and Memoir of
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS

The Duke of Cambridge.

Fifty-three Engravings, and extracts of 460 closely-printed pages, price 1s. 6d. bound, is now publishing.

PART 213, price 8d., and PART 214, price 6d., completing the Volume, are also ready.

THE SUPPLEMENTARY NUMBER, with the Portrait, Memoir, Title-page, Preface, and Index, will be published on January 5, 1853.

LONDON: Printed and published by J. LIMBIRD, 143, Strand, (near Somerset House); and sold by all Booksellers and Newsmen—in PARIS, by all the Booksellers.—In FRANKFORT, CHARLES JOHNS.

GENERAL INDEX.

- ABBEY, Romsey, account of, 258**
Abbinett's experiment of blowing up the
 Boyne, 271
Abdication, the table on which Buonaparte
 signed his, 304
Absurdities of Human Life, 223
Account of the Mammoth, 304
 Dr. Johnson's Statue at Lich-
 field, 273
 Madras, 345
 the idol Vishnu, 265
 Golconda, 197
 the Musquito, 446
Adrian's villa, visit to, 138
 in ruins, 139
Adventure in a steam-boat, 380
Adversity compared with Prosperity, 116
Africa, expedition into the interior of, 173
Agriculture & Commerce of Switzerland, 263
Allen, life of Thomas, 308
Alum manufactory, 200
Alexandria, account of, 189
Almanacks, early, 412
Amesne, obelisk of, 284
American fashions, 128
Ammon, relics of ancient, 219
Ancients, flower-gardens of the, 46
Ancient cemeteries, account of, 290
Ancients, Myths of the, 388
 wit of the, 342
 mythology of the, 355
Anecdote, Historical, 421
Anecdotes of celebrated Frenchmen, 380
 Albert Durer, 167
 an old black woman, 16
 Buffon, 423
 Byron, 380
 Coleridge, 107
 Charles XII., 168
 Catherine de Medicis, 423
 Duke Constantine, 202
 Dey of Algiers, 203
 Dr. Johnson, 439
 Duke of Lancaster, 158
 Frederick II., 168—422
 Haydn, 381—422
 Henri IV., 423
 Letitia Cox, 226
 Lord St. Vincent, 224
 Louis XIV., 423
 XVI., 423
 Mackey Donald, 226
 Madame de Stael, 250
 Madame Mere, 381
 Marat, 380
 Marshal Saxe, 423
 Mathews, 233
 Mohammed Ali, 189
 Moliere, 167—303
 Mozart, 349—363—380
 Neil Gwynn, 280
 Rabelais, 167
Anecdotes of Raphael, 423
 Rossini, 203
 Rousseau, 202
 Tyrcornel, Lady, 281
Angler's, the, defence, 354
Animal Temperature, 55
An intelligent Turk, 319
Annals for 1839
 Amaranth, 401
 Companion to the Almanac, 414
 Diadem, 416
 Finden's Tableaux of the Affections,
 409
 Forget-me-not, 406
 Gift, 411
Antiquities, popular, 252
Antiquary, the, 160
Appetite, Russian, 302
Aqueducts at Rome, 125
Arabs, dexterous contrivances of the, 159
Aristippus, anecdote of, 342
Arts of painting and writing, on the cultiva-
 tion of, 431
Ascension island, ocean rollers at, 287
Astrology, remarks on the practice of, 87
Asylums, Military, 302
Athenians, their gardens, 47
Athenian and the one-eyed slave, 87
Augaburg, the lion-tamer of, 385—440
Baboon, the, shepherd, 341
Balbec, linen on, 162
Baldwin's new invented reaping machine, 128
Banks, saving, 256—416
 the animal trainer, 386
Bassle, Gustave Adolphe; a youth posses-
 sing great memory, 96
Battery, Galvanic, 55
Bayadere's, account of, 242
Beauty of Buttermore, 108
Bee-hunting, 205
Beggars in Drogheda, 158
 Opera, history of, 429
Bentham, Jeremy, character of, by Lord
 Brougham, 106
Benbow, the birth-place of, 329
Bermondsey Spa, fire-works at, 31
Bessy Bell and Mary Gray, 303
Bird of Paradise, lines on the, 85
Birds, method of catching, 420
Birth-place of Columbus, 96
 Benbow, 329
Bisset, the animal teacher, 386
Blaen-y-nant, discovery at, 144
Blessing bestowed on Cromwell by his
 mother, 336
Blind man, an extraordinary, 143
Bolton-abbey, history and view of, 360
Buonapartians, 253—435
Buonaparte, Charles-Napoleon-Louis, me-
 moirs of, 397
 Channing's remarks on, 207
 costly costume of, 223

- Book of the Passions**, review of, 377
Books, New, noticed and quoted :
 Life of Wilberforce, 55
 Dr. Ruschenberger's narrative, 58
 Mr. Dickens's Nicholas Nickleby, 60—109
 Fisk's Travels in Europe, 90—123—138
 Expedition in H.M.S. Terror, 91
 Speeches of Lord Brougham, 105
 Captain Alexander's Travels of Discovery in Africa, 173
 Lord Lindsey's Travels, 188—205—217
 Dr. Ure's Dictionary, 200
 Nicholas Nickleby, 251
 Maid of Mariendorp, 269
 Land Sharks and Sea Gulls, 300—315
 Pictorial Edition of Shakspeare, 314
 The Heir of Selwood, 325
 Crotchets in the Air, 332
 Hazlitt's Sketches and Essays, 345
 Reminiscences of South America, 366
 Lane's Arabian Nights, 374
 Heads of the People, 428
 James's Book of the Passions, 377—393
Botany, history of, 89—130—162—212—261—296—323—388
Bowring's, *Dr.*, treatise on the plague, 362—378—395
Bozrah, ruins of, 219
Bride, the convict's, 297
Bride, a Chinese, 159
British Association for the Advancement of Science, 140—154
Bruce, Robert, where buried, 313
 cast of the skull of, 314
Buckingham, Duke of, supposed discovery of his remains, 220
Buildings, improvement in, 55
Bull-baiting in Lincolnshire, 399
Burial, a Lascar's, 250
Business, having an eye to, 336
Byron, Lord, the house he died in, 334
Calcareous Aqueduct, a natural, 122
Calabria, moving mountains in, 208
Calais, history of the Courgain, 35
 Basse Ville, 35
 Ham, or Hammes, 35
 Guines, town of, 35
 Interview of Henry VIII. and Francis I. at the Cloth of Gold Field, 36
 Andres, 36
 Green, 36
Cambridge, King's Chapel at, 398
Canadian Thistle, the, 48
Cant and Hypocrisy, remarks on, 346
Canterbury Cathedral, medal of, 360
Canterbury Castle, account of, 169
Capernaum, account of, 218
Carnac, temple of, 253
Cares of a Secretary of State, 390
Cartel, the, 409
Cast of the skull of Robert Bruce, 314
Catacombs of Malta, 85
Catacombs, account of, 290
Cat's Opera at the Haymarket Theatre, 386
Cause of Dizziness, 332
Caves near Maulmien, 268
Celestina, 310
Cemetery, North London, 289
Cement for mending broken vessels, 366
Cenis, Descent of Mount, 122
Character and Habits of the Venezuelians, 366
Character of Lord Chatham, 335
Character of Milton, 329
Chalmer's, (*Dr.*) *Remarks on the Human Eye*, 117
Channing's remarks on Buonaparte, 207
Cheap Living at Rome, 123
Chickens, hatching artificial by steam, 200
China, the great Wall of, 252
Chinese Bride, 159
Christ Church, Newark, 98
 Description of, 98
Churchwarden, a, 256
Church of West Drayton, account and view of, 209—211
 Font in, 212
Church Yard Sketches, 52
Clarendon, death of Lord, 144
Cockney, pre-eminently a man of business, 400
Cockney wit, 96
Coffins, when first used, 290
Coffee-house Characteristics, 352
Coincidences, Omens, &c., 215—230
Coinage, the New, 95
Columbus, birth-place of, 96
Coleridge, the poet, anecdotes of, 107
Combat of Wild Animals, 335
Comet, Encke's, 102
Combustion, Spontaneous Human, 115—147—195—227—276—340
Convicts, Juvenile Establishment for, at Van Dieman's Land, 184
Convict's Bride, the, 297
Consolations of Religion, lines on, 114
Cooper's Opinion of Sir W. Scott, 144
Creation, the universal, 176
Coronation of Queen Victoria. I—30
 Preparations for, 2
 Order of Procession, 4
 Interesting Scene in Westminster Abbey, 7
 The ceremony of the Recognition, 18
 The spur and sword, and the oblation of the sword,
 The sword for the offering, 23
 Description of the new State Crown, 24
 Tickets and seats, prices of, 24
 Public celebrations, 25
 Miscellaneous, 26
 Ode, 27
 Medals, 27
 Musical service of the, 29
 Account of Hyde Park, 25
Criquet, (*Mons. St.*) and the smugglers, 299
Cripplegate, streets in, 125
Cornish Wreckers, 406
Corsets, on the use of, 193
Costly Costume of Buonaparte, 223

- Court, a scene at, 239
 Court, a Criminal, 175
 Crater of Vesuvius, description of, 123
 Cromwell, blessing of by his mother, 336
 Crocodiles, taking of, 319
 Crotchets in the Air, (Poole's) novel of, 332
 Cultivation of the Vine, 248
 Curious Marriage Ceremony, 327
 Customs observed on Shrove-Tuesday, 399
 Cutchee People, manners and customs of, 399
 Death's Doings, 384
 Death of Lord Clarendon, 144
 General Wolfe, 288
 December, lines on, 354
 Deferred Sensibility, 384
 De Stael, anecdote of Madame, 250
 Description of the Crater of Vesuvius, 123
 Destruction of Herne's Oak, 320
 Description of the Regal Insignia of the
 Emperor of Austria, 34
 Descent, Mr. Hampton's, in a Parachute, 247
 Description of Herat, in Persia, 295
 De Toni, notice of the Family of, 279
 Diary, the Dolly Dusterian, 251
 Dibdin, Charles, memoir of, 376
 Difference in Elephants, 367
 Directions for forming an Herbarium, 285
 Discovery of the Heart of Richard Cœur de
 Lion, 303
 Discovery, voyage of, 351
 Disagreeable People, essay on, 346
 Dizziness, cause of, 332
 Dog, a musical, 384
 Domestic Instinct of Birds, observations on,
 121
 Dover Harbour, the importance of, 220
 Dramatic Representations, on the rise and
 fall of, 243—266
 Dream, a singular, 373
 Drinkwater, Col., his account of the Siege
 of Gibraltar, 43
 Drogheda, Beggars in, 158
 Drunkenness, on, 256
 Druids, remarks on, 367
 Dryden's fondness for Astrology, 88
 Duke of Wellington, account of the wooden
 effigy of the, 136
 Dutch, gross living of the, 174
 Dyspepsia, remarks on, 128
 Earl Grey's Monument at Newcastle, 306
 Early rising, 400
 Almanacs, 411
 Edward I. and Eleanor, their coronation, 32
 Edward VI. never crowned, 1
 Effective Preaching, 43
 Egyptians, tombs of the, 264
 Egyptian Doctrines, 206
 Egypt, account of, 189
 religious state of, 205
 Eleanor, wife of Henry III., her corona-
 tion, 32
 Elephants, difference in, 367
 Encke's Comet, 102
 England, on the Superstitions of the people
 of, 98
 Epitaph on Thomas Tipper, 384
 Essay on a Sun-dial, 346
 Essex, Earl, his letters to Queen Elizabeth,
 199
 Essay on the Poetry of the People, 372
 Eternity, lines on, 162
 Evil, touching for, 48
 Euphrates Expedition, 96
 account of, 282—329
 Exhumation of a Roman Pavement, 425
 Extract from Winkle's Journal, 238
 Extraordinary Memory, 95
 discovery of skeletons, 349
 phenomena, 221
 caverns in Moravia, 270
 Eye, human, Dr. Chalmers's remarks on, 117
 Fable, by Lord Abinger, 402
 Factory, the Gobelins, 90
 Faded Blossoms, lines on, 114
 Fashions, American, 128
 Fashion, essay on, 361
 Fatal Rhinoceros Hunt, 191
 Feast of Trumpets, 235
 Fire of London, notice of the, 149
 Fire-works at Kenilworth Castle, 30
 earliest account of, 31
 on Tower-hill, 31
 at Mary-le-bone Gardens, 31
 Vauxhall Gardens, 31
 Bermondsey Spa, 31
 Chinese excel in, 32
 by Sir W. Congreve, 32
 account of, 30
 Fields, the Elysian, 90
 First Play printed in England, 244
 Fisher, Elias, history of, 170
 Fish's Travels in Europe, 90—122—138—
 156
 Florentine Mosaic, manufacture of the, 123
 Flower Gardens of the Ancients, 46
 Folly of Idolatry, 86
 Forgery, profitable, 96
 Francia, Dr., life of, 83
 France, national education in, 91
 French Police, the, 90
 Frederick II., anecdote of, 382
 Frogs, shower of, 112
 Fry's Character of Milton, 328
 Funeral Ceremonies of the Neapolitan, 123
 Galilee, history of, 267
 Gardens in Athens, 47
 Greece, 46
 Herculaneum, 48
 Persia, 46
 Gaunt, John of, his house, 41
 George III., character of, by Lord Brougham,
 107
 Gibraltar, siege of, 41
 Glass, stained and painted, 287
 on the early use of, 270
 Gleanings from "Cogitations of a Vaga-
 bond," 302
 Gnu, Koap, account of the, 367
 God, knowledge of a, 352
 Gobelins Factory, 90

- Golconda, account of, 197
 Golden Reasons why Nations should not go to War, 144
 Grave, Hamlet's, 278
 Graves, curious ancient, 160
 Green Park, the, remarks on, 33
 Green, Mr., his experimental ascent, 182
 Grey, Earl, his statue at Newcastle, 307
 Great Western Railway, history of, from Paddington to Drayton, 210
 Great Wall of China, 252
 Greek Christening at Thyatira, 249
 Hair-powder, statistics of, 272
 Hamburg, Spiel-houses at, 272
 Hampton's, Mr., descent in a Parachute, 247
 Hatching Chickens by artificial means, 201
 Haydn, anecdote of, 381
 Haymarket Theatre, Cats Opera at, 386
 Hazlett's Sketches and Essays, 345—361
 Head of James IV., 125
 Heads, a chapter on, 149
 of the People, 428
 Hebrew Tales, 86
 Heir of Selwood, novel of, 325
 Henry IV., coronation of, 32
 Henry VI., intended tomb for, 113
 life of, 114
 Herat, description of, 295
 Herbarium, directions for forming a, 285
 Herculeum, gardens in, 43
 Herne's Oak, destruction of, 320
 Highgate, North London Cemetery at, 289
 Hill Damaras, manners of, the, 205
 Hinde, Thomas, the first printseller in London, 112
 Hindoos, trial of ordeal among, 234
 Hints, useful domestic, 366
 History of the Organ, 320
 Celestina, 308
 Wenlock Abbey, Shropshire, 201
 Dunfermline Abbey, 313
 Volcanos, 232
 Galilee, 287
 the temporary Exchange, London, 337
 Hokianga Harbour, description of, 194
 Home, how to make it happy, 168
 Honourable Moor, 269
 Horse, never buy a, without looking at the Saddle, 302
 the learned, 356
 Hot Winds, 151
 Hour-glass at St. Alban's, Wood-street, 125
 Howitt's Walk in New Forest, 39
 How do you do? 356
 Humanity in War, 376
 Human Body, quantity of fuel required to reduce to ashes, 115
 life, absurdities of, 223
 voice, music of the, 172
 wishes, the vanity of, 99
 Hung Beef, how to cure, 366
 Husband, a royal, 231
 Hyde Park, remarks on, 37
 Hyde Park on the day of the coronation of Queen Victoria, description of, 25
 Hymn in Harvest-time, 411
 Idolatry, folly of, 86
 Ignorance of the people, 382
 Improvements in buildings, 55
 Immortality, lines on the hopes of, 162
 Indian scalp dance, 285
 Influence of railways, 383
 Inigo Jones, anecdotes of, 126
 Ingenuity of the Cutchee people, 399
 Insanity, interesting cases of, 150
 Interviews with Mehemet Ali, 317—333—347
 Invention of travelling carriages, 400
 Irish legends, 387
 Iron crown of the Lombard kings, account of, 217
 Italian lady, the first who sang in England, 175
 James IV., head of, 125
 Jerusalem, approach to, 217
 Jewels in the queen's crown, value of, 24
 Johnson, Dr., his statue at Lichfield, 273
 Judges' and Sergeants' chambers, description of, 370
 Kemble, Life of Mrs. Charles, 198
 Kensington Gardens, description of, 37
 King's Chapel, Cambridge, notice of, 398
 King of Bohemia, his regal insignia, 34
 Knights of the Garter, first historical notice of, 32
 Knowledge, on, 331.
 of the World, on the, 347.
 Knout, on the punishment of the, in Russia, 118.
 Koap Gnu, the, account of, 367.
 Koola, Saturday and Sunday at, 101.
 Lace made by Caterpillars, 443
 Lacing, Stays and Tight, 103.
 Lake of Arendsee, 270.
 Lake of Tiberius, account of, 218
 Lament, 146.
 Lascar Burial, 250.
 Leafless-tree, ode to a, 408.
 Leaves of Plants, 388.
 Legends, Irish, 387.
 Letter, a Settlers, 444
 Letters from Essex to Queen Elizabeth, 199.
 Literature, our national, 229, 246, 259, 272, 293, 309.
 Leopards, method of shooting, 204.
 Loaf, a stale, 139.
 Look into Life, 192.
 Love, a tale of, 392.
 Life of T. Allan, 308.
 Life of Dr. Marshman, 166.
 Life, Death and the Grave, lines on, 354.
 Lincolnshire Bull-baiting, 399.
 Lines by Mary Queen of Scots, 324.
 Liverpool, fort and lighthouse at, 233.
 Liverpool, Marine Baths at, 105.
 Description of, 105.
 London Cemetery, Highgate, account of, 177.
 London, Godwin's Churches of, 125.
 London in Olden Times, 303.

- London, statistics of, 383.
 London Coronation Pageants, 35.
 Lord Chatham, character of, 335.
 Lords, conversation of, 362.
 Machinery, New Theatrical, 111.
 Madras, view of, 345.
 Madame Mére, anecdote of, 381.
 Mammoth, the, 304.
 Man, superiority and form of, 375.
 Manners of the Hill Damaras, 205.
 Mantle of Henry II., 54.
 Richard I., ib.
 Edward I., ib.
 Henry VI., ib.
 Manners and Customs of the Cutchee women, 399.
 Malta, Catacombs of, 85.
 Marat, anecdote of, 380.
 Mary-le-bone Gardens, fireworks at, 31.
 Marine Baths, Liverpool, 104.
 Margate, description of, 401.
 Marriage Ceremony, curious, 327.
 Mary Gray and Bessy Bell, 303.
 Masonic offering to the Duke of Sussex, description of, 83.
 Mathews, anecdote of, 233.
 his first public appearance, 444
 Matrimonial Crisis, a, 92.
 Maulmein, caves near, 268.
 Medal of Canterbury Cathedral, 360.
 Meetings of Druids, abolition of, 367.
 Memory, extraordinary, 96.
 Memory and Hope, lines on, 146.
 Memoir of Charles-Napoleon-Bonaparte, 397.
 Memoir of Charles Dibdin, 376.
 Mehomet Ali, interview with, 317, 333, 347.
 Mermaid, on the probable origin of the story of the, 110.
 Metal, mode of fastening leather on, 366.
 Meteors, curious, 92.
 Metropolis, Statues of, 186.
 Microscope, a new, 288.
 Milton, character of, 328.
 Milan and the Iron Crown, 216.
 Military Asylums, 302.
 Model of the first English Steam Vessel, 112.
 Mode of curing hung beef, 366.
 Mohammed Ali, anecdotes of, 189.
 Model of the Battle of Waterloo, 249.
 Montgomery's Coronation Ode, 27.
 Monumental Effigy, the earliest of an English monarch, 54.
 Moor, the honourable, 269.
 Morocco, Banks's learned horse, 386.
 Moravia, extraordinary caverns in, 270.
 Mosaic, manufacture of the celebrated Florentine, 122.
 Mother, to a, 339.
 Moving Mountains in Calabria, 208.
 Mount Zion, account of, 150.
 Cenis, descent of, 123.
 Etna, description of, 179.
 Mozart, anecdote of, 380.
 some account of, 349, 365.
 Mummies of Egyptian Kings, 206.
 Murderer, death-bed scene of a, 135.
 Music, Stanzas for, 371.
 Music of the Human Voice, 172.
 Mutineers of the Bounty, 127.
 Mythology of the Ancients, 355.
 Myths of the Ancients, 389.
 Namaquas, language of the, 175
 dress of the, 174
 huts of the, 204
 reed dance, 204
 pot dance, 204
 method of shooting leopards, 204
 Narrative of the Euphrates Expedition, 292—329
 Naras, a new fruit, 328
 Narrative of an Expedition in H.M.S. Terror, 91
 Nassau Balloon, Mr. Green's Experimental Ascent in, 182
 National Education, 91
 National Literature, 229—246—259—272—293—309
 Natural Calcareous Aqueduct, 122
 Nature, Phenomena of, 270
 Neapolitans, Funeral Ceremonies of the, 123
 Nell Gwynn, anecdote of, 280
 Newspapers, 256
 New Carburet of Hydrogen, 55
 New Forest, Howitt's Walk in, 39
 New Street, Birmingham, view and account of, 216
 Niagara, the great fall of, 135
 Nicknames, essay on, 361
 Night, lines on, 354
 Notice of Westminster Bridge, 336
 Notes of a Reader, 134
 Notice of the Family of De Toni, 279
 November, Professor Wilson's remarks on, 384
 Oak's Progress, lines on the, 130
 Obelisk of Amesne, 284
 Observances of the Malagasy after the birth of an infant, 443
 Observations on the Instinct of Birds, 121
 Ocean Rollers at Ascension Island, 287
 Ocean Steamers, 142
 Olden Times, London in, 303
 Old Books and old Titles, 312
 Poetry, 307
 Old Sergeants' Inn, history of, 370
 Old London Bridge, 48
 Omens, Coincidences, &c., 215—230
 One-eyed Slave and the Athenian, 87
 On a Sun-dial, essay on, 346
 Opera, philosophers at an, 374
 Ordeal, trial of, among the Hindoos, 235
 Order of the Garter, vestments for, 54
 Organs, history of, 320
 Organist, advice to, 160
 Ostrich, sagacity of the, 287
 Ostriches, account of, 160
 Oysters, a chapter on, 134
 Ox, coronation, roasted alive, 27
 Pageants, London Coronation, 35
 Palm-tree, lines on the, 130
 Parks of London, remarks on, 36

- Parliament man, a good, 384
 People, on the poetry of, the, 372
 Perfidy, the reward of, 316
 Phenomena of nature, 269
 Philosophers at an opera, 374
 Physical Geography, 420
 Piety, thoughts on, 229
 Pitcairn's island, recent visit to, 127
 Places of interment, flowers and trees appropriated to, 367
 Plague not contagious, 362—378—395
 Plants, stems of, 296—323
 roots of, 296
 leaves of, 388
 vessels of, 131
 bark of, 131
 Play-bill, a Spanish, 272
 Poetry, remarks on old, 307
 Polack's Residence in New Zealand, review of, 418, 445
 Polish literature, account of, 268
 Political press, statistics of the, 368
 Polytechnic institution, account of, 145
 Poole's novel of Crotchets in the Air, 332
 Poor Man's weather-glass, 272
 Poor Woman's Appeal to her Husband, 425
 Popular Antiquities, 255
 Portrait of the Queen, Mr. Ryall's, 349
 Preaching, effective, 48
 Pretenders, tombs of the, 400
 Probable origin of the story of the Mermaid, 110
 Professor Wilson's remarks on November, 384
 Profitable forgery, 96
 Prophecy, the course of, 322
 Prosperity compared with adversity, 116
 Proud England, 152
 Prussia, education in, 157
 Psalm-singing, 398
 Punishment of the knout in Russia, 118
 Pyrotechny, advancement of the art of, 32
 Queens, coronations of, 35
 Quicksilver Steamer, 45
 Rabelais, anecdote of, 167
 Railway Station at Liverpool, entrance to, view of, 454
 Railways, influence of, 383
 Rain without Clouds, 179
 Ranelagh Gardens, fire-works at, 386
 Receipt for fastening leather upon metal, 366
 Reaping Machine, newly invented, 128
 Religion, consolations of, 114
 Remarks on Tee-totalism, 294
 Snuff-taking, 294
 Polish Literature, 268
 Botany, 89—130—162—212—261—296—323
 Water, 359
 Remember me not, 85
 Reptiles, wholesale description of, 240
 Residence of the Father of Crabbe, the Poet, 417
 Resources of Switzerland, 244
 Revenge, tale of, 377
 Review of Dr. Ure's Dictionary, 426
 Revivals of the Tempest, 275
 Reward of Perfidy, 316
 Rhinoceros, the black, 190
 Story, 191
 Hunt, 191
 Richard Cœur de Lion, discovery of the heart of, 303
 Richard II., coronation of, 32
 Rise and Progress of Dramatic Representation, 243—266
 Robes, &c. employed in the coronation of the Queen, by whom claimed, 24
 of King John, 54
 Richard I., 54
 Richard III., 54
 Henry II., 54
 Roman Villa, remains of, 216
 Rome, remarks on, 110
 cheap living at, 123
 aqueducts at, 125
 Romsey Abbey, account of, 257
 Roots of Plants, 296
 Rosalie, a tale, 343—357
 Royal Purple, the, 52
 Ruins of Dunfermline Abbey, account of, 313
 Russian Appetite, 302
 Court Dress, 144
 Ryall's Portrait of the Queen, 349
 Saddle, never buy a horse without looking under the, 302
 Saddleback Esquimaux, 92
 Sagacity of the ostrich, 287
 Saturday and Sunday at Kolon, 101
 Saving Banks, 416
 Scene at Court, 239
 Scientific novelties, 55
 Scott, Sir W., Cooper's opinion of, 144
 Scots, Mary Queen of, lines by, 324
 Seal, the blind, 120
 Sea, phosphorescence of the, 55
 Secretary of State, cares of a, 390
 Selwood, the Heir of, 325
 September, Lines on, 162
 Shakespeare, pictorial edition of, 314
 Shelley, burning of his body, 115
 Shepherd, the baboon, 341
 Shower of frogs, 112
 Shrove Tuesday, customs observed on, 399
 Sickness, thoughts in, 416
 Sighs, the bridge of, 156
 Singing of psalms, 398
 Singular tidal phenomenon, 221
 Singular dream, 373
 Sins, a sailor's confession of his, 300—302
 Sir H. Lee's Monument, history and view of, 424
 Skeletons, extraordinary discovery of, 349
 Sketches and Essays, by Hazlitt, 345—361
 Smirke, Sir Robert, his description of the New Sergeants' Inn, 370
 Smuggling in Switzerland, 263
 Smugglers, M. de St. Cricq and the, 299
 Snatches of Song, 162
 Snow wreath, the, 132

- Snuff-taking, remarks on, 294
 Sonnet, 130
 Soult, Marshal, Life of, 50—51
 description of his state-carriage, 50
 when born, 50
 first entered into the army, 50
 his advancement in the army, 51
 takes possession of Augsburg, 51
 at the battle of Merango, 51
 at the battle of Jena and Eylau, 51
 erects a monument to the brave Sir
 J. Moore, 51
 raised to the peerage by Napoleon,
 51
 gains the battle of Occana, 51
 reduces Badajoz, 51
 at the battle of Fleurus, 51
 evacuates Andalusia, 51
 created war-minister, 51
 on the restoration of the Bourbons
 takes the government of Brittany
 51
 at Waterloo, 51
 arrested by the national guard, 51
 set at liberty, 51
 minister extraordinary from France
 at the coronation of Queen Vic-
 toria, 51
 Spanish Play-bill, 272
 Sparrow-hawks, instinct of, 121
 Spirituous liquors, on the use and abuse of,
 235
 Spoil-houses at Hamburg, 272
 Spontaneous human combustion, 115—147
 —195—276—340
 Stafford, Sir John's, monument, 34
 Stained and plated glass, 287
 Starlings, instinct of, 121
 St. James's Park, remarks on, 37
 Statistics of London, 383
 Hair-powder, 272
 Statues of the Metropolis, 186
 Statue of Dr. Valpy, 392
 Stays and Tight-lacing, 103
 Stay-mania, 104
 Steam-engine, 44
 Steam-boat, adventure in a, 390
 Steam-vessel, model of the first English, 112
 Stephenson's new theatrical machinery, 111
 Stems of Plants, remarks on, 296—323
 Stencil-work, not modern, 96
 Stone coffin at St. Vedast, 126
 Stonyhurst college, account of, 161
 Streets in Cripplegate, 125
 Submarine volcano, 155
 Superiority and form of man, 375
 Switzerland, resources of, 244—262
 agriculture and commerce of, 263
 education in, 262
 smuggling in, 263
 watch-making in, 245
 working classes in, 262
 Synagogues, history of, 164
 Table on which Buonaparte signed his abdi-
 cation, 304
 Taking crocodiles, 319
 Tale of Uncle Abel and Little Edward, 411
 Taste, essay on, 361
 Tea drinking, 63
 Teetotalism, remarks on, 294
 Tempest, revivals of the, 275
 Temple of Carnac, 253
 Temporary Exchange, London, 337
 The dying year, lines on, 387
 The lion-tamer of Augsburg, 386—440
 The Tale of Rosalie, 343
 The Phoenix and and Great Dragon, 435
 The Iron-house Menagerie, 441
 Thistle, the Canadian, 48
 Thomas Tipper, his epitaph, 384
 Thornbury church, Gloucestershire, history
 of, 33
 Thoughts in sickness, 416
 Thoughts and images, 94
 Thyaira, a Greek christening at, 249
 Tickets and seats at the coronation of Queen
 Victoria, the price of, 24
 Tickling to death, process of, 368
 Time's changes, lines on, 114
 To a mother, 339
 Tombs of the Pretenders, 400
 Tomb, intended one, for Henry VI., 113
 Tombs of the Egyptians, 264
 Tower, the horological, 157
 Toy, an expensive, 240
 Trafalgar Square, remarks on, 112
 Travelling carriages, invention of, 400
 Trees and Flowers appropriated to places of
 interment, 367
 Trial of Ordeal among the Hindoos, 234
 Trumpets, feast of, 234
 Turk, an intelligent, 319
 Tyrconnel, anecdote of lady, 281
 Uncle Abel and Little Edward, 411
 Use and abuse of spirituous liquors, 235
 Vagabond, cogitations of a, 302
 Valley of Megiddon, 218
 Valpy, Dr., statue of, 392
 Van Dieman's Land, establishment for juve-
 nile offenders at, 184
 Vauxhall Gardens, fire-works at, 31
 Vedast, St., stone coffin at, 126
 Veil, taking the white, 124
 Velvet, first mention of in England at the
 coronation of Henry III., 54
 Venezuelans, character and habits of, 366
 Verona, the Two Gentlemen of, 314
 Vessels of plants, lymphatic, 131
 spiral, 131
 proper, 131
 Vessels, cement for mending broken, 366
 Vesuvius, crater of, 123
 Victoria, queen, her coronation, 1—30
 View and description of Wellington Chapel,
 St. James's Park, 321
 View of the temporary Exchange, Broad-
 street, 337
 Villa, remains of a Roman, 216
 visit to Adrian's, 138
 D'Este, 157

- Village, a locomotive, 144
 the people of our, 180
 Vine, on the cultivation of the, 248
 Vishnu, the idol, 265
 Visit to Pitcairn's island, 127
 the house Lord Byron died in, 334
 Volcano, submarine, 55
 Volcanoes, history of, 232
 Voyage of discovery, 351
 War, humanity in, 376
 Watch-making in Switzerland, 244
 Water, remarks on, 359
 Waterloo, model of the battle of, 249
 Weather-glass, the poor man's, 272
 Wellington, wooden figure of, 136
 chapel, St. James Park, view and
 description of, 321
 Westminster bridge, notice of, 336
 abbey during Queen Victoria's
 coronation, description of, 28
- Wharnclyffe Viaduct, account of, 353
 Whist player, a blind, 240
 White Veil, on taking the, 124
 H. K., birth-place of, 129
 Wholesale destruction of reptiles, 240
 Wild animals, combat of, 335
 Windows, on the early use of glass for, 270
 Winkle's journal, extract from, 238
 Wisconsin, new territory of, 137
 Wisdom's wish, 371
 Wish, a father's, 368
 Wit of the ancients, 342
 Wolf, death of general, 298
 Working classes in Switzerland, 262
 Wreckers, the Cornish, 406
 Young, James, his mode of teaching horses,
 386
 Zennequin, the Hero of Cassel, anecdote of,
 421

ENGRAVINGS.

STEEL-PLATE PORTRAIT OF THE DUKE OF CAMBRIDGE.—*Frontispiece.*

- Bayaderes, the, 240
 Birth-place of Admiral Benbow, 329
 Kirk White, 130
 Bolton Abbey, 360
 Candelabrum presented to the Duke of Sussex
 by the Freemasons of England, 81
 Canterbury Castle, 169
 Christ Church, Newark, 97
 Coronation of Queen Victoria—the Inthron-
 ization, 20
 Regalia—the new State crown, 17
 the sword for the offering, 17
 sceptre with the cross, 17
 dove, 17
 sword of state, 17
 coronet of Norroy, King-at-Arms, 17
 Garter, King-at-Arms, 17
 Duchess of Kent, 17
 Duke of Sussex, 17
 Dr. Johnson doing penance, 275
 Entrance to the London Cemetery, 177
 Entrance to the Railway Station Liverpool,
 433
 Figure of the Duke of Wellington at Hyde
 Park, 136
 Nativity of Lord Byron, 88
 Fire-work temple in Hyde Park, 65
 Font, West Drayton, 212
 Fort and Light-house, Liverpool, 223
 Gateway, West Drayton, 208
 Hokianga Harbour, 192
 John of Gaunt's house, 41
 Judges' and Sergeants' Chambers, 370
 Lion Tamer of Augsburg, 355
 440
 London Cemetery, Highgate, 177
 Madras, 345
 Marine Baths, Liverpool, 105
 Mount Zion, 153
 New Street, Birmingham, 225
 North London Cemetery, 290
 Old Sergeants' Inn, 370
 Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street, 145
 Pontcysyllte Aqueduct, North Wales, 73
 Residence of the Father of Crabbe, the
 Poet, 417
 Romsey Church, 257
 Ruins of Dunfermline Abbey, 313
 Sir Henry Lee's Monument, 424
 Status of Dr. Johnston, 273
 Earl Grey, 305
 State carriage of Marshal Soult, 50
 Stonyhurst College, 161
 Temporary Exchange, 336
 The Idol Vishnu, 265
 The Blind Seal, 120
 The Iron House Menagerie, 441
 Thornbury church, Gloucestershire, 34
 Tomb of Henry VI., 113
 Wellington chapel, 321
 Wenlock Abbey, 201
 West Drayton Church, 208
 Wharnclyffe Viaduct, 253

u,
f,

er.

5
the